

Danbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 7, 1933, by the Valentino Salad Oil Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Olio Sopraffino Balbo Brand Viva Italia Packed by SB B'klyn, N. Y."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Olio Sopraffino", "Balbo Brand", and "Viva Italia", were misleading and deceived and mislead the purchaser since they created the impression that the article was Italian olive oil; whereas it consisted chiefly of cottonseed oil of domestic origin. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article purported to be a foreign product when not so.

On December 12, 1934, a claim and answer having been filed, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be released to the claimant under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled so as to conform to the requirements of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

M. L. WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

23861. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Barrels, et al., of Butter. Default decrees of condemnation. Product disposed of for commercial purposes. (F. & D. nos. 31904 to 31908, incl. Sample nos. 57732-A, 59081-A, 59082-A, 59239-A, 59240-A.)

These cases involved interstate shipments of butter which contained maggots, filth, and other foreign material.

On January 4 and 10, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 36 barrels of packing stock butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce between the dates of October 10 and November 27, 1933, by the Tennessee Egg Co., in various shipments from Atlanta, Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On December 1, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be denatured and disposed of for commercial purposes.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23862. Adulteration of packing stock butter. U. S. v. 31 Barrels and 36 Barrels of Packing Stock Butter. Product released under bond to be disposed of for commercial purposes. (F. & D. nos. 31933, 31934. Sample nos. 57731-A, 59238-A.)

These cases involved shipments of packing stock butter which contained maggots, insects, and other filth.

On December 27 and 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 67 barrels of packing stock butter at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about October 3, 1933, and in part on or about October 29, 1933, by the Fort Worth Poultry & Egg Co., Fort Worth, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 27, 1934, Fred M. Switzer, trading as the Missouri Candy Co., St. Louis, Mo., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels, judgments were entered ordering that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be denatured and used for commercial grease.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

23863. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. The Blanton Co. of Delaware (Helena Cotton Oil Mill). Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32089. Sample nos. 16969-A, 29027-A.)

This case was based on two interstate shipments of cottonseed meal that was found to contain less than 43 percent of crude protein, the amount declared on the label. One shipment was also found to contain more crude fiber than declared.